

JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 7.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1863.

NUMBER 77.

The Daily Gazette
ESTABLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY
BY
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
CHARLES HOLT. HIRAM DOWD. DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Two dollars a line, close matter, or its equivalent in space, one dollar a line.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS.

From the Agency of C. H. Sciven.

Chicago Steam Dye Works.

COOK & MCLEAN,
95 Dearborn St., and 123 S. Clark St.,
Chicago.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

GENTS' COATS, VESTS AND PANTS dyed or
cleaned with liniments and despatch.

WOMEN'S WOOLEN DRESSES AND
SHAWLS dyed and cleaned in a superior manner.

Bonnets Dyed, Bleached and Pressed.

Send to us by express with directions.

Mr. C. H. Sciven.

FAIRBANKS
STANDARD
SCALES.

OF ALL KINDS.

WAREHOUSE TRUCKS, LETTER
PRESSES, &c.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lakeside, Chicago.

For sale in Janesville by B. J. RICHARDSON.

Be sure to buy only the genuine.

Myself.

METAL WAREHOUSE

Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co.,
IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, &c.,
AND DEALERS IN

METALS,
TINNER'S STOCK.

4ENTS FOR

HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES.

199 AN. 61 ROLPH street, CHICAGO

1863

GOODS. 1863.

St. FANCY,

SPRING.

HARRON, GALE & CO.,

33, Aiken & Gale)

REET, CHICAGO.

We offer to the trade a large and well selected

COTTON AND WOOL GOODS,

PRINTS,

COTTONADES,

Yankee Notions, Hoop Skirts,

HOSIERY,

AND OTHER GOODS, IN OUR LINE.

We are now largely in stock and are prepared to offer for general inducements to close buyers. We solicit an examination from all wishing to purchase.

ELDREGE & PEASE.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office in Myers block, Main street, Janesville, Wis.

W. R. RICHARDSON.

J. H. PEASE.

JOHN M. CASE.

Attorney at Law. Office in Smith's block, west end of the bridge, Milwaukee, Janesville, Wis.

J. M. MAX.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office in Myer's block opposite Myron's House, corner Main and Milwaukee streets.

I. O. O. F.

Wisconsin Lodge, No. 14, meets in Lappin's Block, on Wednesday evening of each week.

J. A. PECKHAM, N. G.

MERRILL & COMSTOCK,

Attorneys at Law. Office in Smith's block, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MERRILL, U. S. COMPTONER, &c.

G. W. CHITTENDEN, M. D.,

Housephysician and Surgeon. Office and residence.

Academy at Law. Few rods north of Milwaukee freight depot.

J. H. PATTERSON.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Janesville, Wis.

BENNETT, CASSIDAY & GIBBS,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office in Smith's block, Janesville, Wis., will furnish Abstracts and Legal Money.

J. H. PEASE.

COUNTY SURVEYOR & CITY EN-

GINEER.

S. D. Locke, Office in Jackson & Smith's new block, opposite Lappin's block, Janesville, Wis. His

co-deputy.

May 1st, 1863.

W. R. RICHARDSON.

NEW YORK CASH WIRE.

We have just received, direct from the manufacturers a large number of Skirts, and offer the following

styles to ladies at the lowest prices.

BRADLEY'S INIMITABLE CLASPED.

DO. TAPE.

DO. DIAMOND TIED.

DO. TABBED.

DO. BRIDAL.

DO. QUAKER.

DO. MIST.

DO. COTTON.

City of Janesville.

Saturday Evening, June 6, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The News.

There has been a battle at Port Hudson. An attack was made on the rebel works, only a portion of which were carried. The question whether the negroes will fight was answered in this battle. Their splendid bravery won universal admiration.

The army of Gen. Lee is at last moving towards Gordonsville. They are probably going down the Shenandoah valley to invade Maryland and Pennsylvania again.

The situation of affairs remains unchanged at Vicksburg.

The Civil and Military Law.

The Chicago Journal says that Mr. Trumbull made a speech at the Union League meeting in that city, in which he recited the various laws passed by congress, which he says make ample provision for punishing all who give aid and comfort to the enemies of the country. Under those laws, Senator Trumbull thinks any person guilty of disloyalty or of aiding treason, "can be indicted, and convicted before any jury of loyal and reasonable men in the loyal states."

Whatever may be the opinion of Mr. Trumbull, we think it extremely doubtful whether any conviction for disloyal practices can be obtained in one-half of Illinois, or in several localities in the other half.—It would be impossible to obtain a jury in a civil court in Chicago, every one of whom would unite in a verdict to convict the editor of the Chicago Times of aiding the traitors, notwithstanding he has said that every life lost in this war is a murder, and that he who supports the war is against the Union, and much more as bad or worse than this, nearly every day.

This kind of talk has been going on for several months, and the civil tribunals have taken no notice of it. No indictments have been had, nor any attempt at prosecution. It had become Gen. Burnside's duty to send squads of men into various parts of Illinois and Indiana to apprehend deserters, and in several instances soldiers have been killed in the discharge of their duties. Everywhere in these states named there are organized bands of men ready to aid deserters and traitors in resisting the military law. They talk as the Chicago Times does, and recognize it as their organ.

General Burnside, deeming it his duty to ascertain to what extent these organizations existed, sent a trustee officer to inquire, and he reported that a certain class of public journals, among which the Chicago Times is the chief, are inculcating the spirit of disloyalty among the people and counseling opposition to the government in the prosecution of the war. Upon the strength of this report General Burnside issued his order suppressing the Chicago Times. Now that his order has been revoked and the traitorous influence is continued, it will at no time be safe to send soldiers into those states to arrest deserters or those who aid traitors in arms. The government will have to give up this business, altogether, and let deserters run and disloyal men plot treason to the fullest extent their devilish dispositions may prompt them. To be consistent Vandalia ought to be pardoned and brought home, for he is no worse than Chicago Times.

If Mr. Trumbull thinks the laws of congress are sufficient, let him go to work and prosecute some of the aiders and abettors of treason to conviction, if he can. He is a good lawyer, has leisure, and ought to be willing to demonstrate the efficiency of the constitution and laws in suppressing the rebellion and punishing those who sympathize with it. We venture to predict that he could not procure the conviction of one open rebel in a civil court anywhere in the southern part of Illinois or Indiana, in the next two years. You may as well attempt to apply civil law to the rebels in arms, and endeavor to stop the rebellion in that way, as to undertake to punish home traitors scattered and organized all over the northwest, ready with paid lawyers to litigate their cases.

Mr. Trumbull says he has chafed as much as any man at "acting on the defensive," but we presume, as he has changed his base in that respect, he will chafe no longer. It is not the men who talk about vigorous action who are always found ready, at critical moments, to stand to their guns unflinchingly. The fact probably is that there were a good many men of some pretensions scared by the copperheads at Chicago, and they are more to blame for the revoking order than the President. Their precious persons were in danger, and greater than that, their property. There was the pinch.

A MISTAKE.—The gentleman who informed us, yesterday, that the colonel of the 31st Wisconsin regiment passed through this city, wounded, was mistaken. It was not Col. Messmore, but the gallant Colonel Merrill, of the 21st Iowa, who, we believe, resides at or near McGregor.

The war has made 3,628 rebel widows in Georgia.

From the Twelfth Battery.

ON THE BATTLE FIELD OF VICKSBURG, May 26, 1863.

Our position has not been materially changed since I wrote two or three days ago. There has been no severe fighting since then, but skirmishing and cannonading almost continually. A flag of truce was sent in yesterday, and we were all ordered to cease firing for a few hours. What the nature of the truce was we know nothing about. We hoped it was a surrender, but it did not prove so. Hostilities are again resumed along the lines, but we have not yet had an orders to commence firing. I hear the gunboats shelling the town. It must be terrible. It is not three miles from where I sit to the river, and Vicksburg exposed to all the fire. During the cessation of hostilities, a large number of rebels came out of their forts and mingled with our men. They were friendly with each other. Some of our men found brothers in the rebel ranks, who were very anxious to desert and come over to us, but owing to the arrangements of the truce, our generals could not allow them to remain, but told them if they could get to us at night they would be glad to receive them. The rebels acknowledged that our shell were making great havoc among them. They said that one shell from our gun killed twelve men and wounded a number more inside their fort, and that a 300-pound shell from a mortar striking a large hospital, killed 900. They are also in great need of water, not being able to get down to the river.

A thousand head of stock was turned loose into our lines a day or two ago, probably for want of food and water. It is strange.

It seems perfectly fool hardy for them to attempt to hold out any longer, but they are desperate. It is said that they have tried to cut their way out on the right and left, but were repulsed, and last night we were ordered to be prepared for an attack on our center, but they made no effort to get through our lines. If we would show them a hole to crawl out of, Vicksburg would be ours in a hurry, but Gen. Grant knows enough when he gets a good thing to keep it. I think nothing but an unconditional surrender will be accepted. I believe they have some hope that we may be attacked by a force in the rear, but we can attend to them and clean out any other force they may bring.

Our men have made some charges on their works, and have suffered severely. I do not think any more charging will be done at present.

I took advantage of the truce yesterday to go out towards the rebel forts. We are not more than 250 yards from one of their forts. I cannot consider it other than an especial care of providence that we are all unharmed. It is very seldom that the enemy use their artillery, but their sharpshooters are constantly at work.

I think it will not be many days before you will hear of the surrender of Vicksburg. May God speed the day, and stay the tide of blood that flows. It is strange how a person will become accustomed to almost anything. I do not mind the thunder of cannon or the whiz of bullets more than the falling of leaves.

HENRY WINGATE.

A VISIT TO THE POLISH CAMP.—
THE SPIRIT OF THE INSURGENTS.—PICTURESQUE SCENES.

A correspondent of the London Daily News, who writes from Cracow under date of May 4, gives an interesting account of a visit to the Polish insurgents on the Galician frontier, commanded by General Jezioranski. He describes the appearance of the camp as follows:

"From afar we could descry the campfires scattered in all directions among the trees, and, as we drew near and began to distinguish the picturesque groups of insurgents sitting round each, with their horses picketed beside them, it seemed so like a brigand spectacle scene out of an opera, that it was hard to believe there was a terrible earnestness and reality about it. Approaching one of these groups, we found some dozen motley-dressed, bandit-looking fellows seated round a cauldron, in which lead was melting for the stern work before them. Winnicki, the chief of the staff, bold-looking fellow, wearing the Polish tunic, with cap and feathers, was standing in the midst, and in the act of stirring the molten lead with the point of his sword.—At our request, he brought us to the General, who received us very warmly and expressed great satisfaction at the arrival of an Englishman in his camp.

"Jezioranski is a little man, with remarkably penetrating eyes, and does not present, by any means, a military appearance.

That he possesses the talent of good generalship is quite undisputed, and the manner in which he handled his troops on the occasion of the fight on the 1st, won him the warmest approbation of the Austrian officers who were watching their frontier."

The character of the insurgents is thus sketched:

THE POLISH SOLDIERS.

"At earliest dawn the whole camp was afoot, and I proceeded to inspect the general appearance of the troops. Each man is armed with first rate Minie rifle, and bayonet, and many have pistols in addition. They have, besides, a good sized knapsack for carrying a few necessities, and several companies present a very military appearance. On their caps and cartridge-boxes the Polish white eagle is conspicuous, and each true patriot feels intense pride in seeing their own supplanting the hated Russian eagle. Even a stranger can hardly regard the enthusiasm unmoved, especially when he reflects what would be the condition of these young fellows in the ranks of the Russian army, where their bright hopes would at once be converted into despair.

Considering that Jezioranski's detachment was only brought together ten days since, a wonderful amount of order already reigns. The organization of the various departments is very complete. Two experienced surgeons follow the detachments into the interior, one of whom, Trocawski, made the campaign in 1831, and since then served for sixteen years in Algiers, after which he was attached to the French army through the Crimean and Italian war.

Two military chaplains perform mass before battle, and, raising the cross, lead the troops when they go into action. Five mounted gen'ls. always keep up discipline in the camp, and, altogether, you are perfectly astonished to find such order where you expected chaos."

It is not generally known that the enrollment law requires the officers to enroll all colored as well as white men.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,

Office of Union Passenger Depot

Last Night's Report.

New York, June 5.

A Washington special to the N. Y. Evening Post, this p. m., says: "Fernando Wood arrived here last night, and had an interview with the President, lasting an hour."

CAIRO, June 5.

Special to the Chicago Journal.—Affairs at Vicksburg up to the latest accounts, are substantially unchanged.

A few days since, Pemberton ordered all his horses to be turned loose, and many of them have strayed into our lines. They are miserable looking objects.

A few guns are fired daily by our artillery, and the mortar boats keep up the fire during the night.

2d Lieut. R. A. Crider, of the 1st West Tennessee, and Capt. Neil Fisher, of the 5th Illinois, have been dismissed from the service for tendering their resignations on the ground of opposition to the President's proclamation.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.

A special dispatch from Cincinnati to the Bulletin, but entirely discredited by that paper, says: "A report is current here that Gen. Johnston is marching on Grant's rear, and is advancing in force. In Memphis the report comes in various shapes, and is somewhat credited."

WASHINGTON, June 5.

A special dispatch from the Secretary of War and President to day. His own account of its purport shows that he talked as in New York, and they listened without disrespect; he admitted that he had no specific assurances of a desire for peace on the part of the south.

Gen. Gillitzer does not relieve Hunter

he doubtless goes to South Carolina to take charge of some special work. It is rumored that Admiral Dahlgren, who applied for active service goes with Admiral Foote, and that Admiral Dupont will take charge of the ordnance bureau.

The negro troops, uniformed, armed, and paraded by a fine band, paraded the avenue to day, making really a fine appearance.

In the evening they marched up to the White House and past the war department.

At some points the negroes were loudly cheered. They raised one hundred recruits to day.

CHICKASAW BAYOU, Monday, June 1.

Via Cairo, June 6, 1863.

Special to the Chicago Tribune.—Fernando Wood had an interview with the Secretary of War and President to day. His own account of its purport shows that he talked as in New York, and they listened without disrespect; he admitted that he had no specific assurances of a desire for peace on the part of the south.

The Tribune correspondent, dated New Orleans, May 29th, has the following:

The propeller Ida arrived here last evening from Baton Rouge. From S. Bryant, of the 12th New York, I learn that at 2 a. m. yesterday, heavy canonading could be heard at Port Hudson. Our loss is heavy. It is reported to be at least 4,000. Banks moved from point to point along the lines with perfect coolness. His quick eye would detect a laggard movement or an unprotected position, and an aid would be dispatched with instructions. He indulged in no vain display of staff officers. The fight was without doubt renewed at daybreak yesterday. The most perfect confidence was felt that the rebel stronghold would succumb to the Union forces.

An expedition composed of eight regiments, under command of Col. Chickering, 4th Massachusetts, and Morgan, of the 9th, arrived last evening at Algiers, having marched thither from Franklin. These troops will be immediately sent to the relief of Banks at Port Hudson.

The following list of officers killed and wounded has been forwarded me by a staff officer:

Col. Paine, 2d Louisiana, killed; Col. Kingsey, 2d Connecticut, wounded severely.

McClernand and Sherman still hold all the ground they have occupied.

On Saturday eight rebel emissaries from Johnston to Pemberton, were arrested while endeavoring to pass through our lines on the left. Upon their persons were found 200,000 percussion caps, and a cipher message conveying important information to the rebel garrison.

Last Thursday, G. S. Douglass, son of J. M. Douglass of Mason county, who several years since migrated to Texas, and there joined the confederate army, came out of Vicksburg. May God speed the day, and stay the tide of blood that flows. It is strange how a person will become accustomed to almost anything. I do not mind the thunder of cannon or the whiz of bullets more than the falling of leaves.

HENRY WINGATE.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

New York, June 6.

FLOUR 50¢; 5,805,95¢ for extra state; 6,104,625; R. H. O. Wheat dull and lo, lower, at 1,204,42 for Chicago spring; 1,304,43 for Milwaukee club; 1,474,57 for red winter. Oats lower, at 654,813 mixed. Oats heavy and lower, 784,81. Pork quiet. Whiskey unchanged.

Stocks dull and lower. Money and exchange unchanged. New York Central 713; Erie 963; Reading 1044; United States 681; coupons 1084; treasury 107; October and April one year certificates 98; gold 45. Groceries quiet and steady.

It is related that one day last week, a large red faced woman, with a porter's load

of expensive finery upon her person, entered the largest jewelry store in New York, and inquiring for diamonds, a magnificent assortment of rings, brooches, earrings, necklaces, &c., were spread before her.—From these she selected \$3,500 worth, which she requested might be sent to her house with the bill. The clerk would find her husband at home, she said, and he would pay for them. A pen and a card were handed to her, and she was requested to write her address. She hesitated, her face turned from red to crimson, and finally, in great confusion, she made her mark (a big cross) on the card, and tossing it to the salesman, said: "There; I have time to write, but I guess he'll know that." The illiterate queen of diamonds was a contractor's wife.

It is related that one day last week, a large red faced woman, with a porter's load

of expensive finery upon her person, entered the largest jewelry store in New York, and inquiring for diamonds, a magnificent assortment of rings, brooches, earrings, necklaces, &c., were spread before her.—From these she selected \$3,500 worth, which she requested might be sent to her house with the bill. The clerk would find her husband at home, she said, and he would pay for them. A pen and a card were handed to her, and she was requested to write her address. She hesitated, her face turned from red to crimson, and finally, in great confusion, she made her mark (a big cross) on the card, and tossing it to the salesman, said: "There; I have time to write, but I guess he'll know that." The illiterate queen of diamonds was a contractor's wife.

ANOTHER NOBLE PATRIOT FALLEN.—Among the noble men who have fallen before Vicksburg, is Gen. Geo. B. Boomer, of Missouri, a brother of L. B. Boomer, Esq., of this city. He entered the service as Colonel of the 23d Missouri, and for many months past has been acting Brigadier in General Quimby's division. His commission as General was received by his brother in this city on Wednesday. He was picked off by a rebel sharpshooter, while forming his brigade for the general assault, on the afternoon of the 22d ult.

When the history of the war is written, one

of its most interesting and brilliant pages will detail the life and services of Gen. Boomer.—Chicago Tribune.

W. H. MURRAY, General Agent.

my224

It is related that one day last week, a large red faced woman, with a porter's load

of expensive finery upon her person, entered the largest jewelry store in New York, and inquiring for diamonds, a magnificent assortment of rings, brooches, earrings, necklaces, &c., were spread before her.—From these she selected \$3,500 worth, which she requested might be sent to her house with the bill. The clerk would find her husband at home, she said, and he would pay for them. A pen and a card were handed to her, and she was requested to write her address. She hesitated, her face turned from red to crimson, and finally, in great confusion, she made her mark (a big cross) on the card, and tossing it to the salesman, said: "There; I have time to write, but I guess he'll know that." The illiterate queen of diamonds was a contractor's wife.

ANOTHER NOBLE PATRIOT FALLEN.—Among the noble men who have fallen before Vicksburg, is Gen. Geo. B. Boomer, of Missouri, a brother of L. B. Boomer, Esq., of this city. He entered the service as Colonel of the 23d Missouri, and for many months past has been acting Brigadier in General Quimby's division. His commission as General was received by his brother in this city on Wednesday. He was picked off by a rebel sharpshooter, while forming his brigade for the general assault, on the afternoon of the 22d ult.

When the history of the war is written, one

of its most interesting and brilliant pages will detail the life and services of Gen. Boomer.—Chicago Tribune.

W. H. MURRAY, General Agent.

my224

It is related that one day last week, a large red faced woman, with a porter's load

of expensive finery upon her person, entered the largest jewelry store in New York, and inquiring for diamonds, a magnificent assortment of rings, brooches, earrings, necklaces, &c., were spread before her.—From these she selected \$3,500 worth, which she requested might be sent to her house with the bill. The clerk would find her husband at home, she said, and he would pay for them. A pen and a card were handed to her, and she was requested to write her address. She hesitated, her face turned from red to crimson, and finally, in great confusion, she made her mark (a big cross) on the card, and tossing it to the salesman, said: "There; I have time to write, but I guess he'll know that." The illiterate queen of diamonds was a contractor's wife.

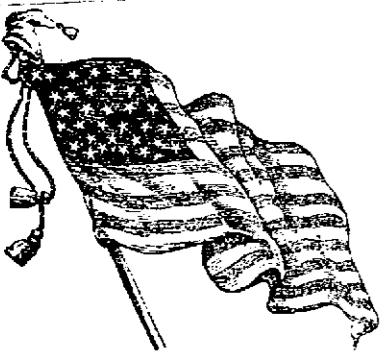
ANOTHER NOBLE PATRIOT FALLEN.—Among the noble men who have fallen before Vicksburg, is Gen. Geo. B. Boomer, of Missouri, a brother of L. B. Boomer, Esq., of this city. He entered the service as Colonel of the 23d Missouri, and for many months past has been acting Brigadier in General Quimby's division. His commission as General was received by his brother in this city on Wednesday. He was picked off by a rebel sharpshooter, while forming his brigade for the general assault, on the afternoon of the 22d ult.

<div data-bbox="330

The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.
Saturday Evening, June 6, 1863.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The News.

There has been a battle at Port Hudson. An attack was made on the rebel works, only a portion of which were carried. The question whether the negroes will fight was answered in this battle. Their splendid bravery wins universal admiration.

The army of Gen. Lee is at last moving towards Gordonsville. They are probably going down the Shenandoah valley to invade Maryland and Pennsylvania again.

The situation of affairs remains unchanged at Vicksburg.

The Civil and Military Law.

The Chicago Journal says that Mr. Trumbull made a speech at the Union League meeting in that city, in which he recited the various laws passed by congress, which he says make ample provision for punishing all who give aid and comfort to the enemies of the country. Under those laws, Senator Trumbull thinks any person guilty of disloyalty or of aiding treason, "can be indicted, and convicted before any jury of loyal and reasonable men in the loyal states."

Whatever may be the opinion of Mr. Trumbull, we think it extremely doubtful whether any conviction for disloyal practices can be obtained in one-half of Illinois, or in several localities in the other half. It would be impossible to obtain a jury in a civil court in Chicago, every one of whom would unite in a verdict to convict the editor of the Chicago Times of aiding the traitors, notwithstanding he has said that he who supports the war is against the Union, and much more as bad or worse than this, nearly every day.

This kind of talk has been going on for several months, and the civil tribunals have taken no notice of it. No indictments have been had, nor any attempt at prosecution. It had become Gen. Burnside's duty to send squads of men into various parts of Illinois and Indiana to apprehend deserters, and in several instances soldiers have been killed in the discharge of their duties. Everywhere in these states named there are organized bands of men ready to aid deserters and traitors in resisting the military law. They talk at the Chicago Times does, and recognize it as their organ.

General Burnside, deeming it his duty to ascertain to what extent these organizations existed, sent a trusty officer to inquire, and he reported that a certain class of public journals, among which the Chicago Times is the chief, are inculcating the spirit of disloyalty among the people and counseling opposition to the government in the prosecution of the war. Upon the strength of this report General Burnside issued his order suppressing the Chicago Times.

Now that his order has been revoked and the traitorous influence is continued, it will at no time be safe to send soldiers into those states to arrest deserters or those who aid traitors in arms. The government will have to give up this business, altogether, and let deserters run and disloyal men plot treason to the fullest extent their devilish dispositions may prompt them. To be consistent Vandalia ought to be pardoned and brought home, for he is no worse than the Chicago Times.

If Mr. Trumbull thinks the laws of congress are sufficient, let him go to work and prosecute some of the aiders and abettors of treason to conviction, if he can. He is a good lawyer, has leisure, and ought to be willing to demonstrate the efficiency of the constitution and laws in suppressing the rebellion and punishing those who sympathize with it. We venture to predict that he could not procure the conviction of one open rebel in a civil court anywhere in the southern part of Illinois or Indiana, in the next two years. You may as well attempt to apply civil law to the rebels in arms, and endeavor to stop the rebellion in that way, as to undertake to punish home traitors scattered and organized all over the north-west, ready with paid lawyers to litigate their cases.

Mr. Trumbull says he has chased as much as any man at "acting on the defensive," but we presume, as he has changed his base in that respect, he will chase no longer. It is not the men who talk about vigorous action who are always found ready, at critical moments, to stand to their guns unflinchingly. The fact probably is that there were a good many men of some pretensions scared by the copperheads at Chicago, and they are more to blame for the revoking order than the President. Their precious persons were in danger, and greater than that, their property. There was the pinch.

A MISTAKE.—The gentleman who informed us, yesterday, that the colonel of the 21st Wisconsin regiment passed through this city, wounded, was mistaken. It was Col. Messmore, but the gallant Colonel Merrill, of the 21st Iowa, who, we believe, resides at or near McGregor.

The war has made 3,628 rebel widows in Georgia.

From the Twelfth Battery.

On the Battle Field Before the Return, May 25, 1863.

Our position has not been materially changed since I wrote two or three days ago. There has been no severe fighting since then, but skirmishing and cannonading almost continually. A flag of truce was sent in yesterday, and we were all ordered to cease firing for a few hours. What the nature of the truce was we know nothing about. We hoped it was a surrender, but it did not prove so. Hostilities are again resumed along the lines, but we have not yet had an order to commence firing. I hear the gunboats shelling the town. It must be terrible. It is not three miles from where I sit to the river, and Vicksburg exposed to all the fire. During the cessation of hostilities, a large number of rebels came out of their forts and mingled with our men. They were friendly with each other. Some of our men found brothers in the rebel ranks, who were very anxious to desert and come over to us, but owing to the arrangements of the truce, our generals could not allow them to remain, but told them if they could get to us at night they would be glad to receive them. The rebels acknowledged that our shell were making great havoc among them. They said that one shell from our gun killed twelve men and wounded a number more inside their fort, and that a 300-pound shell from a mortar striking a large hospital, killed 900. They are also in great need of water, not being able to get down to the river.

A thousand head of stock was turned loose into our lines a day or two ago, probably for want of food and water. It is strange.

It seems perfectly fool-hardy for them to attempt to hold out any longer, but they are desperate. It is said that they have tried to cut their way out on the right and left, but were repulsed, and last night we were ordered to be prepared for an attack on our center, but they made no effort to get through our lines. If we would show them a hole to crawl out of, Vicksburg would be ours in a hurry, but Gen. Grant knows enough when he gets a good thing to keep it. I think nothing but an unconditional surrender will be accepted. I believe they have some hope that we may be attacked by a force in the rear, but we can attend to them and clean out any other force they may bring.

Our men have made some charges on their works, and have suffered severely.—I do not think any more charging will be done at present.

I took advantage of the truce yesterday to go out towards the rebel forts. We are not more than 250 yards from one of their forts. I cannot consider it other than an especial care of providence that we are all unharmed. It is very seldom that the enemy use their artillery, but their sharpshooters are constantly at work.

I think it will not be many days before you will hear of the surrender of Vicksburg. May God speed the day, and stay the tide of blood that flows. It is strange how person will become accustomed to almost anything. I do not mind the thunder of cannon or the whiz of bullets more than the falling of leaves.

HENRY WINGATE.

A VISIT TO THE POLISH CAMP.

The Spirit of the Insurgents—Pictorial Scenes.

A correspondent of the London Daily News, who writes from Cracow under date of May 4, gives an interesting account of a visit to the Polish insurgents on the Galician frontier, commanded by General Jozefowski. He describes the appearance of

the rebels, and the spirit of the insurgents.

He says that the rebels are well armed.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 15th, 1863.

Arrive. Close. Depart.

Chicago, through, 11:00 A. M. 6:00 P. M. 7:00 P. M.

Milwaukee, 12:00 M. 1:45 P. M. 2:30 P. M.

Chicago & N. W., north, 2:30 P. M. 12:00 M. 1:30 P. M.

Milwaukee, through, 2:15 A. M. 9:00 A. M. 12:30 P. M.

Milwaukee, west, 12:30 A. M. 1:45 P. M. 2:30 P. M.

Belvidere and Alton, 12:30 A. M. 1:45 P. M.

Eastern mail, via Detroit, 2:30 A. M. 1:45 P. M. and Grand Haven, 2:30 A. M. 1:45 P. M.

Milwaukee arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 P. M., and departs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 A. M.

Overland mail to Milwaukee arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 A. M., and arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 A. M.

Overland mail to Sylvester departs Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 A. M., and arrives Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8 A. M.

Overland mail to Emerald Grove arrives Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8 A. M.

Office hours from 10 A. M. to 10 o'clock A. M., instead of from 9 o'clock to 10 P. M.

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—E. J. GOOSSEN, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening.

PRIVESTERIAN CHURCH.—CHAS. L. THOMPSON, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.

TRINITY CHURCH.—HIRAM W. HIGGS, Rector. Services at 10:30 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School 8 A. M. Friday evening service 7:30 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH.—J. W. SPALDING, Rector. Sunday services, 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Also, services Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.—JOHN SHARPE, Pastor. Sabbath services at 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—M. P. KINSEY, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—R. B. CURRIS, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10:30 A. M., and 7:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening.

ST. CUTHBERT, (Catholic).—Corner Cherry and Holmes street. JOHN CONNOR, Pastor. Services 8 A. M., and 10:30 A. M. Vespers at 3 P. M.

Rev. G. W. Lawrence will preach at the Institute for the Blind, to-morrow, at 3 p. m.

RELIGIOUS.—The Wisconsin Universalist Convention was in annual session at Oshkosh, on Wednesday and Thursday, June 3d and 4th. Much important business, pertaining to the interests and prosperity of the denomination in the state, was transacted. This convention is now a legal body, having been fully organized at the late session, under a legislative act of incorporation. The officers of the convention are as follows: President, L. Frost, Hartford; Vice President, H. H. Giles, Stoughton; Treasurer, Rev. G. W. Lawrence, Oshkosh; Clerk, Rev. W. D. Bradford, Oconomowoc. A board of directors was also appointed, and necessary standing committees. Patriotic resolutions were unanimously adopted. The loyalty of this body is unquestionable. The meeting was largely attended by delegates and others. A good spirit prevailed, and indications of commendable zeal and moral earnestness were apparent. The convention adjourned to meet next year at Jefferson.

A curious dilemma recently occurred to the inmates of a convent in Naples. A French woman had made an ascent in a balloon, which, after floating some time in the air, alighted on a building inhabited by a considerable number of nuns. The embarrassment in the fold was extreme. Should they go to the assistance of the persons in the balloon or not? It might contain a man! This was a case not foreseen in the canon law. After deliberation, the sisters came to the conclusion that they might risk themselves, and with their faces concealed in their veils they helped down their aerial visitor, and let her out of the convent gates, promising to send her balloon after her.

A special meeting of Washington Engine Co. No. 3 will be held in their hall this evening, at 8 o'clock. Every member is requested to attend, as business of importance will be before the meeting. Let there be a full attendance.

M. H. CURTIS, Foreman.

W. W. BOOTH, Secy.

Sweet Potato Plants.

Those wishing to buy the plants, can get them this week, at Doty's Sash, Door, and Blind Depot, on main street. Those wishing to get them from the 15th to the 20th of June must leave their orders as soon as the 12th. From the 5th to the 25th of June is the time to set in this state. Price five cents per hundred. E. P. DOTY.

headed3

Farm for Sale.

The farm known as the "Willard Farm," containing about 250 acres of land, well fenced, with good house, barn and out buildings, is now offered for sale at low figure.

It adjoins the city limits and contains wood land from which can be cut \$500 worth of wood.

During the past year a large amount has been expended in improving the farm. Those who wish to purchase may do well to call soon. Inquire of J. W. STORY.

NEW LEATHER STORE

ON MAIN STREET, SIX HOURS SOUTH OF MILWAUKEE STREET.

I have just received a large and well assort'd stock

LEATHER,

FROM THE BEST

Eastern and European Tanneries

ALSO

FINDINGS

Of all descriptions, and shall keep constantly on hand a large and full assortment of

Best Stock in the Market.

Call and examine my Stock and Prices.

J. C. BAILEY.

WALL PAPER.

We are now receiving our usual supply of

Paper Hangings for Spring Trade,

and invite the attention of buyers to our stock, which

CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

PAPERS FOR DINING ROOMS,

PAPERS FOR BED ROOMS,

PAPERS FOR KITCHENS,

comprising over 200 different patterns. Also

Satin, Velvet & Velveteen & Gilt Borders

ATTAIN PAPERS,

Plain, Green, Blue and Buff.

FIGURED SHADES,

Blue, Buff and Green Backs, and an endless variety of

figures.

Having secured a large stock of Paper before the great rise in paper, we shall be enabled to supply our customers with everything in this line at but a small advance on cost.

Strange as it may seem, we prefer

HAGS TO MONEY,

and all persons bringing them will find that they can obtain more paper for the same quantity than ever before.

MOSBURY & BROTHERS,

March 26th, 1863.

J. C. BAILEY.

WALL PAPER.

We are now receiving our usual supply of

Paper Hangings for Spring Trade,

and invite the attention of buyers to our stock, which

CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

PAPERS FOR DINING ROOMS,

PAPERS FOR BED ROOMS,

PAPERS FOR KITCHENS,

comprising over 200 different patterns. Also

Satin, Velvet & Velveteen & Gilt Borders

ATTAIN PAPERS,

Plain, Green, Blue and Buff.

FIGURED SHADES,

Blue, Buff and Green Backs, and an endless variety of

figures.

Having secured a large stock of Paper before the great rise in paper, we shall be enabled to supply our customers with everything in this line at but a small

advance on cost.

Strange as it may seem, we prefer

HAGS TO MONEY,

and all persons bringing them will find that they can obtain more paper for the same quantity than ever before.

MOSBURY & BROTHERS,

March 26th, 1863.

J. C. BAILEY.

WALL PAPER.

We are now receiving our usual supply of

Paper Hangings for Spring Trade,

and invite the attention of buyers to our stock, which

CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

PAPERS FOR DINING ROOMS,

PAPERS FOR BED ROOMS,

PAPERS FOR KITCHENS,

comprising over 200 different patterns. Also

Satin, Velvet & Velveteen & Gilt Borders

ATTAIN PAPERS,

Plain, Green, Blue and Buff.

FIGURED SHADES,

Blue, Buff and Green Backs, and an endless variety of

figures.

Having secured a large stock of Paper before the great rise in paper, we shall be enabled to supply our customers with everything in this line at but a small

advance on cost.

Strange as it may seem, we prefer

HAGS TO MONEY,

and all persons bringing them will find that they can obtain more paper for the same quantity than ever before.

MOSBURY & BROTHERS,

March 26th, 1863.

J. C. BAILEY.

WALL PAPER.

We have just received a

full supply of the

Exchange for Eastern Property.

This block of four story brick stores, occupied in part by the Post Office, situated on the north side of Milwaukee street in this city. The lot is 47 feet front and 147 feet deep. Apply on the premises.

W. H. EBBETZ, Esq., Atty. at Law.

March 27th, 1863.

We have just received a

full supply of the

ATTAIN PAPERS,

Plain, Green, Blue and Buff.

FIGURED SHADES,

Blue, Buff and Green Backs, and an endless variety of

figures.

Having secured a large stock of Paper before the great rise in paper, we shall be enabled to supply our customers with everything in this line at but a small

advance on cost.

Strange as it may seem, we prefer

HAGS TO MONEY,

and all persons bringing them will find that they can obtain more paper for the same quantity than ever before.

MOSBURY & BROTHERS,

March 26th, 1863.

J. C. BAILEY.

WALL PAPER.

We have just received a

full supply of the

ATTAIN PAPERS,

Plain, Green, Blue and Buff.

FIGURED SHADES,

Blue, Buff and Green Backs, and an endless variety of

figures.

Having secured a large stock of Paper before the great rise in paper, we shall be enabled to supply our customers with everything in this line at but a small

advance on cost.

Strange as it may seem, we prefer

HAGS TO MONEY,

and all persons bringing them will find that they can obtain more paper for the same quantity than ever before.

MOSBURY & BROTHERS,

March 26th, 1863.

J. C. BAILEY.

WALL PAPER.

We have just received a

Milwaukee & Prairie du C. Railway.

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.

Trains leave Janesville as follows:

For Prairie du Chien at	12:55 A.M.
" Milwaukee at	1:10 P.M.
" Madison at	1:10 P.M.
" Monroe at	1:10 P.M.
Trains arrive at Janesville, as follows:	
From Milwaukee at	2:15 A.M.
" Madison at	1:30 P.M.
" Monroe at	1:30 P.M.
W. H. STRONG, Agent.	1:30 A.M.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday April 20th trains leave Janesville:	
Going south	7:00 A.M.
" " "	11:30 A.M.
Going north	1:15 A.M.
Freight going south	12:50 P.M.
" " "	5:15 A.M.
Tickets for Berlin, Beaver Dam, Portage City, Waukesha, Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Winona, Winona Falls, Rockford, Waukesha, Dubuque, Davenport and points west; tickets for all principal points east and south, or west at the passenger depot.	8:30 P.M.

H. E. PATTERSON, Agent.

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after April 20th, 1862, trains will leave and arrive as follows, Sunday excepted:	
Day Express leaves Janesville for Chicago, 6:00 A.M.	6:00 P.M.
Day Express arrives at " " " from " " " 8:30 A.M.	2:30 P.M.
Accommodation " " " 10:15 A.M.	4:15 P.M.

Both trains connect with the New York and Boston express trains each day, and all trains bound east and south. Also connects at Belleville with trains west bound to St. Louis, and at Janesville with trains to Rock Island, Davenport, Dubuque, and at the Junction of C. B. & Q. C. R. R., for Dixon, Fulton, Central Iowa, and all points on Chicago, Fulton, and Iowa line of Illinois and Chicago Union Railroad, and at Janesville with trains on the Milwaukee and Mississippi R. R. Direct connections are made at the Junction of C. B. & Q. C. R. R. and C. B. & Q. C. R. R. Tickets can be procured at the office of this company at Burlington, Quincy, Hannibal and St. Joseph. Tickets can be procured at the office of this company at Burlington, Quincy, Hannibal and St. Joseph. All trains will leave daily, except Sundays. W. A. BEEBE, Agent.

Michigan Central Railroad.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADA.

ON and after Sunday, April 19th, 1862, trains leave and arrive as follows:

Day Express leaves Janesville for Chicago, 7:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.
Day Express arrives at " " " 8:30 P.M.	1:30 A.M.
Accommodation " " " 10:15 A.M.	4:15 P.M.
7:15 P.M. Night Express (except S. & A.) arrives at Detroit at 6:05 A.M.; Suspension Bridge, 4:30 P.M.; Albany, 4:45 A.M.; New York, 10:15 P.M.; Boston, 2:30 A.M.	
Cincinnati Trains, via Michigan C. R. R. Railroad, leaves Chicago at 7:30 A.M.; total train: 1:10 P.M. fast express.	

The 7:15 P.M. train leaving Chicago runs through to Detroit without change of car or baggage. "Railroad Patent Ventilators" on cars of day express trains.

Patient Sleeping Cars on night trains. Baggage checked through.

Through Tickets for sale at all the principal railroad offices in the west, at the Gorham Office, corner of Dearborn and Dearborn streets, (under the Truman House), Chicago, and at the Depot. R. H. RICE, General Agent.

H. C. WENWORTH, deliv. Goult West's Pass, A.G., Chicago.

New York Central Railroad.

CONNECTS AT ALBION, BURLINGTON & ST. JOSEPH, NEW YORK, BOSTON, AND MILWAUKEE RIVER AND THE GREAT LAKES.

The last and most expeditious route to the east.

This road makes direct and close connections at Chicago with the Michigan Central and Chicago and Rock Island, and the Michigan Central and Chicago and Rock Island with the Lake Shore roads to Buffalo.

All baggage checked through Chicago, through to the Northwest to New York and Boston, and all principal places in the Northwest to New York and Boston and all principal places in the East.

Fare as low as any other route.

Tickets for sale at the principal ticket office in the West, and at the Union Office, 39 Clark Street, opposite the Sherman House, Chicago.

ALLEN BUTT, B.M., Buffalo, N.Y. Pass. Agent.

John Weston, Agent.

W. A. MURKIN, Chicago.

G. W. PARKER, Agent.

W. H. STRONG, Agent.

Illinois Central Railroad.

CHANCE OF TIME.

ON and after Sunday, April 19th, 1862, trains will leave and arrive as follows, from the Great Central Depot, as follows:

8:30 A.M. Sunday excepted, arriving at 7:30 A.M. 5:00 P.M. Logansport 11:30 P.M. Vincennes 11:30 P.M. St. Louis 10:30 P.M. Terre Haute 12:30 A.M. 4:30 P.M. Albany 4:45 A.M. New York 10:15 P.M. Boston 2:30 A.M.	
7:15 P.M. Night Express (except S. & A.) arrives at Detroit at 6:05 A.M.; Suspension Bridge, 4:30 P.M.; Albany, 4:45 A.M.; New York, 10:15 P.M.; Boston, 2:30 A.M.	
Cincinnati Trains, via Michigan C. R. R. Railroad, leaves Chicago at 7:30 A.M.; total train: 1:10 P.M. fast express.	
The 7:15 P.M. train leaving Chicago runs through to Detroit without change of car or baggage. "Railroad Patent Ventilators" on cars of day express trains.	
Patient Sleeping Cars on night trains. Baggage checked through.	

Through Tickets for sale at all the principal railroad offices in the west, at the Gorham Office, corner of Dearborn and Dearborn streets, (under the Truman House), Chicago, and at the Depot. R. H. RICE, General Agent.

H. C. WENWORTH, deliv. Goult West's Pass, A.G., Chicago.

New York & Erie Railroad.

Great Broad Gauge, Double Track and Telegraph Route to New York, Boston, and all Eastern Cities.

G. W. PARKER, Agent.

W. H. STRONG, Agent.

Great Western United States Mail.

EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY, ONLY ON ARRIVAL.

L. C. BROWN, Agent.

J. C. BROWN, Agent.

